two-thres of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained there-on, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general

corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles I aid down in the Kentucky and Vieguia resolutions of 1792 and 1795, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Vieguia Legislature in 1793; that it adopts those principles as constructing one of the main foundations of its political overed and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with M x i.o. spon all the principles of patriotism and the havs of na isons, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, and seither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid and comfort to the su-my.

Resolved, That we rejoic as the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and excessly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congrat ulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the pohey and conduct of the democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutions illierty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the Omeric of the optimized and uphol the Union as it is, and the engines and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Gnn. Pierce's Inaugural Address.

At Countrains—
It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and butter corrow over which I have been borne to a position so smitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The arcumstances under which I have been calle', for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the rapubile, fill me with a profound sense of repossibility, but with othing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not to one sought, but in obedience to the unaccietted expression of your will, auswerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers.

the poet assigned me, not to sue sought, but in obsidence to the unscilled expression of your will, answerales of the time to the unscilled expression of your will, answerales of my best powers.

I oright to be and an, truly grateful for the rare man least to the antion's confidence; but this so far from lightesting my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have an monost me in my weakness; you must all the source of the great change which have not resourchle requirements, you will not be unminofful of the great change which have occurred, were writing the hast quarter of a cent ury, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties laposed, in the solution and complexity of duties laposed in the solution and complexity of duties laposed, in the solution and complexity of duties laposed, in the solution and complexity of duties laposed in the solution and complexity of duties laposed in the solution and complexity of duties and the solution of the United States.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the republic has a laposed of the solution of the United States of the State solution of the United States of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States of the State

throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights ex-tinguished, or to fear lest they should wans, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radi-ance.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The Republication of "on Piecew's language and—the Ballimore Point forms—Author Management of the Departure of Gen. Cast from Descript for Wa halington, Gen., doc., doc.,

such an emissit degree by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The airmy, as organized, must be the nucleus around which is every time of need the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militammy be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotic not the nary assure you that you may take the performance of the part as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the liag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time to the attention of the coordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always took with profound respect, and with trusful confidence that they will accord to me the sid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and visions will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and as observance of rigid excomy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questimed. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doemed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be preperly regarded only in the light of adis for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can cenfer no prerogative, nor the pothus as a subject, and the confidence of good government; but a claim for dice is what the people of a republic dhould never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardiess of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain personal human for dice is when the proble

prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are recreetly bound to transmit and diminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so; but it never he about and never can be traversed forg od in a spirit of accitonalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the reput ils dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of sectionalism, and uncharitableness. The founders of the reput ils dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the reput is an accountry or government. Every measure tenting to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whicher the odispring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm calculated to classive the bonds of law and attention which unite us. I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servicus as it exists in different stee of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution. I believe that it stands its are entitled to efficient remeries to enforce the constitutions. I held that the States werein it will an account of the constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted attraction of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they work view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opin cas as to their propriety in a different state of society but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to whith their exposition belongs Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I revenily keep that the propriety in a different state of society but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to whith their expositi

Another Letter from Senator Weller.

Another Letter from Senator Weller.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1853.

I regretted to find in the Union of this morning, an editorial article calculated to place me in a false position before the public. In order that I may be correctly understood, I beg leave to say that the object of my letter of the 21st ult, to the New York national democrats," was to indicate that in the recent election in that State all my sympathics were with them; that, in distributing the public patronage, preference should be given to the true and faithful of the party; that those who aided in prostrating that pure and enlightened statesman, Gen. Cass, in 1848, ought to take back seats. These were well known, to all with whom I associated, to be my opinions. When called for. I did not hesistre to avow them. If, as seems to be the case, you have inferred from this that I had "united with factionists to throw up obstacles to democratic progress, and thereby embarrass the administration," you are certainly very much mistaken. I have no doubt this administration will be conducted upon democratic principles, and I expect to give it a warm and zealous support. There is no man in public life for whom I have a higher personal respect than President Plerce; there is no one in whom I have politically more confidence.

Gen. Cass' Departure for Washington.

[From the Detroit Free *ress, (Gen Cass' organ) Nov. 20.]

Gen. Cais' Departure for Washington.

[From the Detroit Free Frees. (Gen Cass' organ) Nov. 20.]
Our distinguished fellow citizen left this city last
evening for Washington, via Cleveland and Pitts
burgh." He is accompanied by one of the members
of his family. His lodgings during the session of
Congress will be at Willard's hotel.

Perhaps no man in the Union enjoys so large a degree of the respect and esteem, and, we may add, the
love of his fellow citizens, as Gen. Cass. The whole
perion of his manhood, with scarcely an intermission,
has been spent in the public service. In a singular
and remarkable manner he has on all occasions
earned the popular applause—not an evanescent applause, arising from pampering or succumbing to a
morbid public sentiment; but an applause which is
the reward of pure patriotism, exatted statesmanabip, and eminent abilities—an applause which comes
either from the spontaneous voice of a free people in
approval of a bold act, or the sober second thought
of the masses, who see the justness and wisdom of
far reaching views—views which grasp not merely
the past and present, but stretch away into the future.

Two acts of Gen. Cass' life—if he had performed Two acts of Gen. Cass' life—if he had performed

the past and present, but stretch away into the future.

Two acts of Gen. Cass' life—if he had performed no other eminent service—would stamp his name indelably upon the page of history. His putest against the ratification by France of the Quinkuple Presty was a dashingly intrepid movement, male in the very pick of time, and with an earnestness and force that carried conviction to the French government, and established a principle of immense import to this country. Without instructions from his own government, acting solely upon the promptings of his own republican heart, he "took the responsibility," a responsibility which, while it made the despots of Europe hate him, guve his name a secure place in the affections of his countrymen and in the hearts of the aspirants for liberty everywhere.

The Nicholson letter was a crowning act. In a day of danger and darkness to the republic, it was a beacon hoisted to guide the ship of State to a haven of safety. When sectional agitation was fierce and uncontrollable—when irruption of the States was threatened—when the black cloud of disunion cast a midnight shade over the republic, Gen. Cass faced the storm. For a time, almost alone, he acod up and breasted the shock. When the Nicholson letter was written, both of the great sections of the Union were wild with excitement. Its positions were attacked with unparalleled flerceness, and in the North none but the boldest men were its champions. The timid, while they might have believed, dared not approve. The current was too resistless. It overwhelmed the author of the letter and the democratic party. But when the hurricane had spent its fury—when defection, and treachery, and fanaticism were exhausted—when the tempest tossed Union sought a harbor, the Nicholson letter proved the only anchor of hope. In eighteen months after that letter was written, its policy had become the policy of the country; its doctrines had been engrared upon the statute book. Gen. Cass, though defeated for the Presidency, had achieved a greater trium

in a marked cegree the friendship of the great hero. President Polk had in him a fast friend and powerful supporter of his administration. His career, so useful and glorious to the country, is drawing to a close. A little while longer in the American Senate—the field of the triumphs of many of his compeers, now no more—and the night of his days will have approached. Like some of those who have gone before him, it would be a fit and noble end of an eventful life should his last days find him in the harness of the republic, uphelding her honor and apporting her integrity.

3. Of Gen. Cass' present position we need not speak. If there are any double in respect to it he will himself soon dispel them. We hazard nothing in saying, however, that his past is an earnest of his tuture—that he will do no act to mar the beautiful consistency of his whole public if e—that he will, rising infinitely above the machinations of factions, and looking bey and the unworthy designs of bad and sellish men, lend his and to the carrying out of well understood democratic policy, and to the permanent establishment of those principles which triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierrs. Disorganization will receive no countenance from him. The Union is nearest his heart; and he regards the preservation of the democratic party, intact, as the best safeguard of the safety and perpetuity of the Union.

" In consequence of the severe storm last night, Gen. Care delayed his intended departure.

Mississippi Polities.

Mississippi Politics.

GOV. FOOTE TO THE PROPLE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

FILLOW-CITIZENS—Having become quite well satisfied that a majority of the Senators and Representatives in our State Legislature, who have been recently chosen by you are not at this time pledged to co-operate in my re-election to the national Senato. I do not hesitate in withdrawing altogether from the field of competition, being desirous of relieving my political friends in the Legislature from the embarrassment which they might otherwise experience in consequence of declarations of preference heretofore made in my favor. I do not consider a seat in the most august legislative body in the world a proper autient for oroinary bargain and latrigue, in or out of the halls of caucus consultation; and my ambition has not yet taken so low a range as to allow me to derive the least gratification from becoming a representative in the United States Secate of one of the sovereign members of this confederacy except with the full and unbiassed consent of a majority of her citizens. political friends in the Legislature from the embarresement which they might otherwise experience in
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to derive the least gratification from becoming a
representative in the United States Secate of one of
the sovereign members of this confederacy except
with the full and unbiassed consent of a majority of
her citizens.

In thu retiring voluntarily from the arens of contention, I gladly embrace the opportunity afforded
me of declaring to you the sprillar entiting which I
feel, and shall ever continue to cheriah, on account

of the manly, generous, and truly patriotic sympathy and support which you have accorded to me through so long a series of years, and oftentimes under circumstances emineatly eviculated to ty the fielity of your friendship, and to est your devotion to principle. Recognising my political career as now fast drawing to a close smong you, it affords me not a little satisfaction. I assure you, to find it in my power to look all my the whole like of the past without being able to discover a single occasion upon which, in order to retain your exteem and Sunfidence, I have found it accessary to able and my own cherished opinions, or to saddified my conscientions convictions of public daty. I entered your service as a national demograt, it as a mational to the paths of private hie.

Fellow citizens of Mississippi: When unjustly subjected to severe legislative censure, in the autumn of 1850, because of the part which I had borne in Ongress in support of the Compromise measures, you nobly came to the resour of my public character. When compelled to battle fixedly with the forces of se session in 1851, amidst perils and difficulties which few living men have been fated to ecopunter, you magnanimouely stood by me and sustained me in the light, and the enemies of the Union were most signally routed. When called upon by the friends of the public peace to resign the sea; in the Senate which I then occupied, in order to become the candidate for the elevated station which I naw hold in opposition to a popular military chieffain, I consented to do so. You again yielded me your countenance and support, and a double and peculiar triumph speedly crowned our united exertions. Surely, for us, it may be said, "the past at least is secure;" may the uncertain future molid no seat and the support of the cleation of the fer and the mean of the fail of th

Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., will preach in the Orehard street church this morning and evening.
Rev. Dr. Pomroy will deliver a discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, this evening.

ORDINATIONS.

Mr. James J. McMahon will be ordained as an evangelist by the Third Presbytery of New York this evening, in the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, (Dr. A. D. Smild's,) corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue. Sermon by Rev. Thomas B. Skinner, D. D.

On the 24th ult. Rev. George W. Field was ordained paster of the church in West Brewer, Me. The same council which ordained Mr. Field, dissolved the pastoral relation which had subsisted between that church and their former pastor, Rev. N. Dole.

On the 30th ult. Rev. John M. Steel was installed as paster over the Congregational church in Stratham, N. H. ham, N. H.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. Joseph Banvard, of West Cambridge, Mass., has received a unanimous call from the Cannon street Baptist church in this city, to become their pastor.

pastor.

Mr. Alonzo H. Quint, late of the Andrews Theological Seminary, has received and accepted an unanimous call to the pastorate of the Mather church, at Jamaica Plain. Mass. The society, which was organized a few months since, will immediately proceed to the erection of a house of worship. The Central Congregational Church in Middle-borough have asked the concurrence of the Society in giving Rev. Mr. Walker, of Boston, a call to be-

come their pastor.

ACCEPTANCS.

Rev. Henry I. Hudson, late of Southington, Ct. has accepted the invitation of the Unitarian Society, worshiping at Hawthorne square, Chelsea, Mass, to supply their pulpit during the easuing winter.

Died at East Montpelier, Vt., on the 20th nit., Clark Stevens, in his ninetieth year—a preacherlong and extensively known among the Society of Friends.

The corner stone of a new Episcopal church was laid at Cannonsboro, S. C., on the 19th ult. A new Methodist church at Fislerville, Gloucester county, N. J., was dedicated on the 1st inst.

American Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, December 1, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The Hon. Luther Bradish was in the chair, assisted by Wm. B. Crosby, Francis Hall, and Benjamin L.

Swan, Esqs.
The death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., long an active manager and liberal contributor to the Seciety, was announced, and appropriate resolutions in regard to it were adopted.
One new Auxiliary Society was recognised in

Ternessee.
A letter was presented from Rev. Levi C. Pbil-

I'ps, agent of this Society in Oregon, announcing his safe arrival at his place of labor. Another from Mr. Back in California. An interesting letter from Mr. Lyons in Tennes-see, in regard to the Cherokee Indians. One from Rev. J. A. Worcester, Missi many in the Cherckie Country.
One from Rev. J. E. Ford, of Alepso, from Rev.

J. Rowell, of Panema, and from a lady in Buenos Ayres, in regard to circulating the Holy Scriptures, and from Rev. O. R. Bachellor, of Orissa, India.

Ayres, in regard to circulating the Holy Scriptures, and from Rev. O. R. Baebellor, of Orssa, India. Several new books were received for the library. Four new agents were appointed: one in Wissonsin, one in Northern Indiana, one in Southern Missouri, and one in South Caroline.

Orants of books were made to the United States stemmer Princeton; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Africa; to the Missionary Society of the Protestan Episcopal Church, for Rio Janeiro; to the Gaboon Misson; to the Seamen's Friend Sciety, for St. Thomas; Bibles and Testaments, in English and Spanish, for Buenos Ayres, and Portuguese and Spanish Bibles, for distribution on the river Amazon, besides several for our domestic work; and a Bible to each of the Commissioners from Egypt to the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations; with twelve volumes for the blind.

The House of Argenti & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 1852.

J. THOMPSON, Esq., banker, No. 2 Wall street, New York;

FIR.—In your Bank Note and Commercial Reporter, of 10th
September last, we see on the first page an article calculated to misseness. San Farance, Oct. 29 1852.

J Trourson, Esq., banker, No 2 Wall street, Now York:—
Fin—In your Bank Note and Commercial Reporter, of 10th September last, we see on the first page an article calculated to misrepresent us to the public, and based upon fac's which you, as a banker, and every business man must know do not justify the inference. The commission of the public, and based upon fac's which you, as a banker, and every business man must know do not justify the inference. The commission on such transaction, fixed by the Chamber of Commerce here, is, as you will see by our Price Current and Shipping List, ber cent on all sums over \$500, while on smaller sums the commission should be higher. The 5 per cent, however, we though rather high and only charged you 2 per cent, even though we had, in this instance, a great ceal of trouble and annoyance in collecting the amount and which, if we had not incurred, the drawn which we had, in this instance, a great ceal of trouble and annoyance in collecting the other charge of \$3, for notary's fees, we must rate that having left the draft, according to commercial custom, with the clerk of the drawns for accept, ance, and having next day sent our clerk, and repeatedly after to get back the same, whether accepted or not, and were unable to get it, we at last requested our notary to demand the draft, who was also obliged to go three times before he could resore, it, and then only by threatening legal proceedings. The craft was then returned, accepted, and atterwards paid; but the "wave refused to pay the notorial fees, which we did not enforce, as the \$3 persenter of the motary public in and for said county, do hareby certify, that on the 22 day of July, 1833, at the request of Meeris. F. Argenti & Co., bankers of this city, in draw and the draft and the proceedings of the fact, informed said F. Argent, & Co. Parkers of the draft, informed said F. Argent & Co. Parkers, but having a service by Dr. Hubbard, in this city of \$3 m. Francisco.—I, william A. Conwall, notary public

(Signed)

F. ARGENTI & CO.

The Regatta in Charlesten.
[From the Charleston News, Nor. 21.]

FIRST DAY.

All the town was congregated yesterday at the Battery to see the regatta. Long before the appointed hour, 12 o'clock M., every avenue leading to the scene of this most beautiful of exhibitions was densely thronged with equipages, equestrians, pedestrians, ladies, men, women, children and darkies, all eager for the first glance at the "dear little boats," so prettily arranged on the calm, placid waters of our capacious harbor, many of them so exquisitely adorned with flags and ornamental appendages, the wide space in the centre being reserved for the passage of the boats entered as competitors for the race. Boats of every shape and size lying at anchor in full view of the race; steamers plying to and fro, freighted with precious living cargoes; the windows and balconies of the neighboring houses filled with a brilliant galaxy of beauty and fashion, and the roofs, fences, trees, &c., with the citizens generally, all formed together a spectacle of which it is impossible to attempt a description with anything like fidelity or justice, nor shall we attempt to undertake the task with such little space of time as is left us before our hour of going to press. The following is the result of the first race:—

Charles A. Lamar, plank, length 50 feet, 12 oars,

othe first race:—
Charles A. Lamar, plank, length 50 feet, 12 oars, owred in Darien, Ga.—first.
North State, plank, 43 feet, 10 oars, black and red stripe; built in North Carolina, and owned in Charles-

stripe; built in North Carolina, and owned in Charleston—second.

Comet, canoe, 43 feet 11 inches, 8 oars, white; owned in Savannah—third and distanced.

The second race resulted as follows:—
Kate Keenan, canoe, 40 feet, 8 oars, owned in Georgia—first.

Colleton, canoe, 35 feet, 6 pare—second.
South State, plank, 40 feet, 8 oars, owned in Charleston—third.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the regatta opened as brightly as the first. The following is the result of the first race:—
Comet—canoe—43 feet 11 inches, 10 oars—first.
North State—plank—45 feet, 10 oars—second.

North State—plank—45 feet, 10 oars—second.

The Comet was steered by R. Spalding, Esq., who had carried off both prizes the day previous, and was manned also by the Georgia negroes taken from the crews that had rowed on to victory before, and this accordingly was the third purse taken in succession by the same s'ceraman and by crafts hailing from the empire State of the South. It seems, then, that our Edisto negroes were right last year when they remarked, after the performance of the Becky Sharp, "Massa, you needn't put dis boat in; dar's more Georgia negroes in dis race." The race was decided in five minutes and thirty seconds.

The second race came off after a due interval, and resulted as follows:—

The second race came off after a due interval, and resulted as follows:—

Colletos—cance—35 feet, 6 cars—first.
Joaquin—plank—35 feet, 4 cars—second.
Chicara—plank—30 feet, 4 cars—third.
For the third and last race two boa's had been entered, but at the appointed time only one—the Maid of the Mist, plank, 26 feet, 4 cars—appeared, and rowed down to the starting goal. It was matter of regret to all that the other entry—Frank Pierca, 27 feet, 4 cars—had been withdrawn, for as both were understood to be new boats, constructed for racing, and as they were so well matched, much sport was anticipated.

At the meeting of the Club last evening, however, the purse was awarded to the Maid of the Mist.

The list of the prizes is as follows:—

1st class—J. R. Spalding, C. A. Lamar \$300
2d class—J. R. Spalding, C. A. Lamar \$300
3d class—J. R. Spalding, Kate Keenan 200
4th class—Isaac Wilson, Jr., Colleton 156
5th class—Isaac Wilson, Jr., Maid of the Mist. 100

The Marriage Ceremonial in South Caro-lina.

We extract the following from the Cheraw Guzette of the 16th instant:

During the Court of Sessions hast week, an individual was tried for the crime of bigamy, and acquitted. In the charge of his Honor, Judge Frost, to the jury, he remarked that there was no law in the State of South Carolina, prescribing a marriage opermonial. South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremonial. That if a citizen wished to buy or sell a piece of land, the law prescribed the form of deed or title; that if he wished to buy or sell a negro, there was a legal form for the bull of sale; that if he wished to secure

he wished to buy or sell a negro, there was a legal own for the bull of sale; that if he wished to secure the payment of money to himself, or to another, at a latter time, there was a legal form for the bond or note; but for the bonds of the most solemn and binding obligation into which man or woman could enter, there was no legally prescribed form.

At one period marriage was held to be a religious accrament, and could only be solemnized by the clergy; consequently magistrates were prohibited from performing the ceremony. At a latter period, the lay prohibiting magistrates from officiating at a marriage contract was repealed. This, we believe, is the extent of legislating by this State upon the subject. Hence the mode of the ceremony and the character of the officiating functionary are left to the choice of the parties entering into contract. If the couple who desire to enter into the holy state of wedlock choose to call in a clergyman or a magistrate before whom to make their vos as to each other, and assume the relations of husband and wife, acknowledging each other as such before the world, it is all well. By the latter mode they enter into as indissoluble a bond as by the former.

If Mr. A. and Miss R. jump over a broom, the former saying, "I take this woman to be my wedded wife," and the latter, "I take this man to be my wedded wife," and the latter, "I take this man to be my wedded wife. This indifference to the form of a ceremonial, binding the parties to the end of life, may to the casual observer seem strange, but to this each feeling is experienced. Liberty of conscience is a right too sacred to be abridged by legal precipion, even as to the mode of entering into this holy compact. And this is ample reason for the apparent apathy of our legislators upon this subject.

ILLERS OF GOV. BROOME.—We are pained to learn, say the Tailahasse Floridian of the 19th. Inst that Gov. Broome, has been dangerously ill at his plantation near town and that he is still very feeble, though improving. This makes the second severe attack the Governor has had in the course of the last few weeks, and as a consequence he has scarcely been able, exect to an few occasions, to visit the Executive office and attend to business during that time.

The West Indies

OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENCE.

Continuous of the Legislative Crisis—The Retreschment
Party in Council—Disappointment of the Popular Hopes
—Causes of the Difficulty Renewed—Deficiency of the Revenue—Miseralle Prospects of the faz Payers—Execution
of Two Negroes—The Weather and Public Health.

The most absorbing topic of the day, meet naturally,

Three weeks—nay, more—the House has been in secsion, and, I am sorry to say, their proceedings have not
given that ger eral satisfaction which it was anxiously
hoped they would have preduced. The sountry party, er,
as they are better known, the retrenchment party,
have not preserved that consistency which their admireses
were led to expect from them. Heart sickened at the
prevailing misery in which many of them are personally
participators, honorable members, or many of them,
seem disposed, oven at a sacridee of principle, to arreat
ruin in its onward march. The readers of the Hamalo
are by ne means ignorant of the causes, as well as of the are by no means ignorant of the causes, as well as of the consequences, of the legislative quarrel which even now, unhappily, has not terminated. Still there may be some to whom a brief repetition of them will not become

Fully impressed with a knowledge of the dire distress which pervaded the entire country, a large majority of the people's expressivatives sought, by diminishing the expenditure of the country, to learn the surthen of taxation, which the public could ill bear. With this landable object in riew, the fluous of Asambly passed the bill secasary to effect their purpose. This bill was, in due course, sent to the honorable Board of Council, as the second branch of the Legislature, for their approval. Here I must make a mocessary digression, and again inform you, that most of the meanbers of the Board of Council are salaried efficials, whose stipends the bill sent by the Assembly contemplated to reduce. Self interest predominated over patriosism; the manber of the Council almost unas immorily rejected the meanure, so loudy called the the public. The research was also an interference with vested rights, notwrithstanding, after the deductions which it was sought to make, more than ample remuneration would have been left the several officials for services rendered to the public in their various capacities.

The rejection of this measure by the Council induced the Assembly, who had limited the public expenditure to a certain amount in passing the principal flevanue bills of the country, to issert in them clauses apsoilally appropriating their proceeds. The Council conseivation of the country, to issert in them clauses appoilally appropriating their proceeds. The Council conseivation of the country, to issert in them clauses appoilably appropriating their proceeds. The Council conseivation and interest the public expenditure to a certain amount in passing the principal flevanue bills of the country, to issert in them clauses appoilably appropriating their proceeds. The Council conseivation of the country of the country

ness operations are of course at a stand still, and few sales rising above the range of ordinary retail transactions have been effected. In codfi-h a few tierces have changed hands, at 18s per 100 lbs, with boxes at 21s. and 22s., and picklefs that at the previous quotations. Some 600 bbls. flour, old and new wheat, together, have been moved at 34s., and two small parcels of lard and american butter at 10d. and 15d. per lb; 16d. we have heard has been refused for 300 orkins of Irish butter to arrive. These are the only operations in imports which have transpired since the 3d instant

PRODUCE continues quiet. Ram has advanced to 4s. for consumption, with moderate sales thereat. Sugar is unaltered. Of Geffee and Pimento no important operations reached us. The quotations remain as before reported.

The Pork Trade.

The Louisville Times of the 23d inst, says: Hogs are daily striving at our market, and the pens are pretty well filled. The Louisville and Frankfort railroad brought down 1,500 last evening, and another train was expected with more. They were consigned principally to Jackson, Hull & Co.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette of the 19% inst states that a drove of hogs, 281 head, passed through that city for Rome, Ga. They were purchased in Overton county, Tenn., at \$3 gross, as stated.

through that city for Rome, Ga. They were purchased in Overton county, Tenn, at \$3 gross, as stated.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says:—We learn from a dealer just arrived, that no sales or contracts had been made at Keokuk or in that vicinity, previous to the 10th. Farmers in that region of country want \$4, and packers offer \$3. At this stand off the market is quiet, and the probability is that it will be first of December before any slaughtering of consequence is done at Keokuk or the towns on the river above.

The Louisville Courier of the 28th uit. says:—"The market for hogs continues depressed and we hear of no sales, the nominal price being \$450. met, and holders demanding \$450. At other points the market is also very dull. The weather yesterday turned warm again, and the packers stopped killing about the middle of the day. The number of hogs slaughtered yesterday, at the various housen, amounted to 7,335, and the total number thus far this season to 54,068, with 21 669 left over in penalu addition to this about 4,000 have been slaughtered at Jeffersonville, by Hamilton, Riketts & Go., making a total of about 80,000 hogs up to the present time. The total number of hogs killed here last season, up to Sunday evening, November 29, was 40,920. The prevaling price for hogs then was 60, net."

The Cincionati Prices Current of the 29th uit.

 By railroad and canals
 4.776

 Through toligates
 2,300

 From Kentucky
 18,480

 Slaughtered in Plainsville
 840

 Slaughtered in Covington
 500

amounts to 100,000.

The Negro Case in Quincy, Lil.—The Herald of the 21st inst. says:—Some weeks ago a negro, supposed to be a fugltive slave, was taken up in this county, and lodged in the county jail in this city. He was advertised under our statute law, and in pursuance of law and advertisement was sold on yesternday by Sheriff Palmer, at public sale, on the steps of the court house, Mr. Furness of this city, being the purchaser, paying, or agreeing to pay, \$6 for the negro's services for a period of one month. Mr. Furness went be'ore Judge Skiuner, and got out a writ of habeas corpus, and on Monday maning next the question will be tried before Judge S. as to whether the negro has been lawfully taken up, imprisoned, and sold. Mr. Furness is a freesoiler, or at least calls himself such, and states that his object in purchasing the negro was to prevent his return to slavery.

Fire in New Jessey.—On Sunday night, about

Fire in New Jersey.—On Sunday night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Howell Palmer, an old and respected oitizen, residing some four miles from New Brunswick. The flames communicated to the dwelling house, stables, and other out houses, all of which were consumed. Eight fine horses were burned in the stables, besides all the farm produce. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an inceediary.